

“*Habenaria cristata* × *blephariglottis*? Intermediate in color, size of flowers, openness of panicle, etc. between the two species. Hab., Swamp near Lewes, Delaware, in company with *H. cristata* and *H. blephariglottis*, July 27, 1878.”

The labellum of the hybrid is more or less ragged-fringed, 7 mm. long, more closely resembling *H. cristata* than *H. blephariglottis*. The length of the spur is 12 mm. and consequently of very great diacritical value, as in combination with other characters more or less intermediate between the parent species it excites that suspicion as to origin which usually results in the detection of natural hybrids.

The foliage is intermediate.

Type in Hb. College of Pharmacy, New York City.

NORTH EASTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS,—XIX. ADDENDA.—Since the publication of “Preliminary Lists of New England Plants,—XIX.” (RHODORA, 8:131, July, 1906), several new records for some of the mosses there listed have been reported to the writer, in most cases accompanied by specimens. To bring this list to date the additions and corrections noted below should be incorporated.

In RHODORA (4:239) Mr. A. LeR. Andrews records finding *Buxbaumia indusiata* Brid. on Mt. Greylock, Mass. In the manuscript for the original list a dash (—), based upon this record, appears in the column for Massachusetts, but through some oversight in proof-reading its omission in the printed list passed unnoticed. It should be inserted.

Catharinaea Macmillani Holz. was originally described by Professor J. M. Holzinger, in 1903,¹ from sterile specimens collected in Minnesota. In RHODORA (9:98) Mr. E. B. Chamberlain fully described both gametophyte and sporophyte of this species and published illustrations, together with complete data in regard to its discovery in New England. A cross (+) should be inserted in the “Me.” column and a dash (—) in the “Conn.” column.

Catharinaea crispa James has been collected by Miss A. L. Crockett

¹ Minn. Bot. Studies, 3: 120.

in Camden, Maine, as recorded in RHODORA (9:74), and in East Hartford, Connecticut, by Mr. C. A. Weatherby. A cross should be inserted in both the columns indicated.

Pogonatum alpinum var. *arcticum* (Sw.) Brid. In June, 1906, Professor Fernald and the writer made a brief visit to Salisbury, Connecticut, where, in Sage's Ravine, a few sterile specimens of this moss were collected, but they were not determined until later in the year, after the printed list appeared. According to government maps of this ravine the specimens undoubtedly grew in Connecticut, though only a few rods from the Massachusetts boundary.

Polytrichum commune var. *perigoniale* (Mx.) Bry. Eur. Specimens of this variety, collected in Vermont, are in the herbarium of Dr. Abel J. Grout, this state being the only one from which it had not been seen at the time the list was published.

Polytrichum gracile Dicks. was recorded from the Rangeley Lakes, Maine, in RHODORA (9:64) by Mrs. E. M. Dunham. As there stated the specimens examined by the writer were not quite typical. A cross (+) should be used in recording the last three mosses.— J. FRANKLIN COLLINS, Providence, Rhode Island.

EUCLIDIUM SYRIACUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.— On June 23, 1907, while collecting in Dedham, Mass., I came across an abandoned henyard. Here, with *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. and *Lepidium apetalum* Willd., grew one specimen of a peculiar plant which I did not recognize as a crucifer. With the assistance of Dr. B. L. Robinson I have identified the plant as *Euclidium syriacum*, R. Br., a field plant ranging from lower Austria and Russia to Persia, Baluchistan and Cashmere. The following description may lead to further reports of this waif, which so far as I know has never been reported in this country before. The specimen I have given to the Gray Herbarium.

Branching, hairy, 3 dm. tall; leaves 2.5–3 cm. long, alternate, rough, with small distant denticulations; flowers inconspicuous, yellow scattered on naked tips of branches; fruit densely rough-pubescent, 2–4 mm. long, with an abruptly reflexed beak of nearly the same length; seeds few.— C. H. KNOWLTON, Boston, Mass.

Vol. 10, no. 110, including pages 21–36, was issued 4 April, 1908.